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Volume 86-4 Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423 September 28, 1973

Enters year 75

Pull celebrates anniversary

by Bruce W. Martin

Not many things which began in 1898 are still around today. School spirit events come and go. However, the freshman-sophomore Pull will again be held this year in much the same spirit as when it was initiated 75 years ago.

THE CONCEPT of the Pull has remained the same, though methods have been refined considerably. The two teams will grab the opposite ends of a two-inch thick rope and then attempt to drag the other side into the Black River.

The 1973 Pull will be tugged Oct. 5, beginning at 4:15 p.m. and will continue until one team has tasted the algae of the river.

FOR THE 36 Hope men participating, nothing will exist except the pain of holding the rope, the strain of muscles, the ache in the back and the smell of sweat. And only one thing will run through their minds — giving everything for the team and a victory.

What would make a man want to participate?

PROSPECTIVE frosh pullers Tom Niles and Lee Bechtel both consider it a sporting challenge to their physical endurance. They estimate time spent at Pull practice each day at four hours, half of it spent working and half spent recovering.

Niles summed up the "Why?" question when he said, "It's a lot

of pain and it's hard, but it's fun too." Prospective soph pullers Jimmy Cannon and Tom Doerr had similar thoughts. Doerr stated, "I see it as a challenge both physically and mentally. I want to see if I can make it."

UNITY IS a common goal. Bechtel said, "The Pull is really an experience; it started as a tug-of-war but now it's down to a three-week training session. I just want to be a part of it. I think it's a way to get to know the people — guys and girls — involved."

John "Robot" Koeppe, one of the freshman Pull coaches, talked about why he participates as a coach. "It's an honor to be picked. I had a good time pulling and I hope I can help the frosh gain as much from it as we did."

THE COACHES also hoped their teams will remember the unity they'll achieve with fellow pullers and morale girls. Don Troast, soph Pull coach, added that the event "might develop a sense of being able to do the demanding when people put their minds to it."

Troast did voice concern that "the Pull may be becoming overly technical." He continued, "It's losing the original goal of bringing whole classes together in the spirit of a lively and fun sporting event."

TROAST suggested scheduling the Pull at the start of the school year. In this way, he believes it would be a way to get to know

people in the whole class before social relationships have been formed.

Both teams are practicing confidently. Bechtel stated, "We've got a good chance. We just have to begin to work together." Niles added, "We have lots of drive and it's very possible we'll come out a winner if we get up for it." Doerr echoed for the opposition, "We're together and working securely, confident of a soph victory."

THE COACHES made similar predictions. Troast stated, "The

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IT'S STILL WORKING — Muscle power is the key to survival in the grueling three weeks of pull practice, as these freshmen amply prove while their morale girls look on.

Served some Hope students

Legal Aid dropped: administrative conflict cited

by Paul Timmer

Recent Supreme Court decisions have defined every citizen's right to legal counsel, but lawyers cost money and such rights can become meaningless ink on paper.

FREE LEGAL aid programs have been instituted around the country so that such legal rights are realized. But the townspeople or student in Holland who cannot afford an attorney's fee has virtually no program to turn to for help, according to Ralph Kickert, director of the Holland Community Action House.

A county Bureau of Legal Aid agency did operate from March of 1972 to July of this year. It handled 346 cases, including 213 domestic relations cases, 34 debtor/creditor problems, 23 real estate cases, 22 claims briefs, 17 criminal cases, 14 probate cases, 11 driving privilege restorations and 14 cases in other categories.

THE BUREAU also handled 109 miscellaneous matters requiring lesser amounts of time or research.

The Bureau's effectiveness was hindered by administrative conflicts and a breakdown of communication with the Department of Social Services, the county agency which funded the program.

THESE problems not only hurt the Bureau's ability to serve its

clients but were enough to ultimately shut the program down.

Kickert, whose agency referred Holland people and some Hope students who needed legal assistance to the Bureau, said, "The lawyer hired to staff it, Noble Lee, was frustrated because he was not given enough independence by the county department he was subordinate to."

HE CONTINUED, "The attorney was employed with funds provided by the Emergency Employment Act. The Ottawa County Department of Social Services channeled the revenue but eventually Lee felt pressure from the department to control him."

Lee, who presently works for a legal firm in Grand Rapids, spoke of the problems he encountered while serving as legal aid attorney in the county.

"INITIALLY, I thought we were put under the Department of Social Services for just financial convenience, but it evolved into a situation where the department was attempting to directly supervise our activities," Lee explained.

Lee stated that an obvious ethical problem was involved when he attempted to help the needy people in the county while being supervised by the department. "An attorney cannot serve two masters," he said.

ACCORDING TO Lee, Director of the DSS Larry Hilldore

insisted that his department screen all cases (during the first several months the Bureau of Legal Aid had screened applicants). Many of the cases Lee encountered involved welfare complaints against the department itself. "A client is not going to believe what an employee of the department says — his lawyer included — if they perceive him as merely an arm of the department," Lee noted.

Lee pointed out the need for the client to believe that his interests are being represented, not those of the department. "It is most unfortunate that the director interfered," Lee said. He added, "In fact, most cases against the department were not problems of conduct on either side, but a lack of communication between the department and the poor people it serves."

THE ATTORNEY cited difficulty in working with Hilldore. "He held a defensive attitude. Although most of his subordinates were sympathetic to my problem of trying to defend the interests of my client against the department, while being employed by the same entity, Hilldore was particularly sensitive to any form of constructive criticism," Lee explained.

"I suggested to him that my ability to serve the needs of the people would be improved if I

were not supervised by the department," he recounted. "While in my office for other legal problems, clients sometimes complained they were not being treated fairly by the Department — I needed to be sure that clients did not view me as an extension of it so I proposed that my office be placed under an independent board of attorneys, county commissioners, and members of the DSS, while still being financed by the county."

HILLDORE REJECTED Lee's idea, so the attorney operated under the supervision of the DSS throughout most of his one-year employment. In one instance, the DSS wanted Lee's legal files, but a court injunction prevented it, Lee citing the sacredness of the lawyer-client relationship as being confidential.

Lee talked about the difficulty legal aid programs face when they attempt to remain independent of their funding agency. "There is a distrust by officials that independent legal aid programs would push for social reform, perhaps revealing inequities within the funding agency," he said.

IF LEGAL assistance programs are allowed to become independent, Lee said that officials would perceive it as "having a snake by the tail and if they (the funding agency) let go, it will turn around

department to the absence of two faculty members on leave.

The most popular majors at Hope are English, business administration, and the psychology-sociology composite, judging by statistics from the class of 1973. According to Rider, each of these departments listed 33 majors. The biology department followed closely with 32 majors.

HE ADDED THAT in 1973, Hope graduated approximately 40 percent of its students in the social sciences, 35 percent in the humanities, and 25 percent in the natural sciences. He attributed the large gain in social science enrollment during the past five years to an upsurge of students entering the business and social science professions.

The departments with the fewest majors were German and geology with three majors each. However, the geology department led the list of departments in growth of total class enrollment, Rider noted.

Other significant increases in total enrollment came in psychology, math, music, history, chemistry, philosophy and religion.

anchored inside

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Army recruiters on Eighth Street page 7

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**When this 25-year-old researcher
wanted to investigate a possible cancer treatment,
we gave him the go-ahead.**

We also gave him the right to fail.

At Kodak, it's not unusual for a 25-year-old like Jim Carroll to win the title of senior research physicist. Like any company involved in a lot of basic research, Kodak has felt the pressure of modern technology and the need for young, fresh thinking. So we hire the best talent we possibly can, and then give them as much responsibility as they can handle. Whatever their age.

We have departments and divisions, like any company. What we don't have are preconceived ideas about how an expert scientist's time should be spent. So when we received a request from the medical community for assistance in experimenting with lasers as a possible cancer treatment, we turned to 25-year-old Jim Carroll, who is deep in laser tech-

nology, and gave him the go-ahead. He built two half-billion watt laser systems, one of which Kodak has donated to the National Institute of Health.

The lasers proved unsuccessful in treating cancer, but we'd make the same decision all over again. We entered laser technology because we have a stake in business. We let a young researcher help the medical community look for a means of cancer treatment because we have a stake in the future of mankind.

To put it another way, we're in business to make a profit. But in furthering our own needs, we have often furthered society's. After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.



Kodak
More than a business.



BEEFEATERS' FEAST — Hope President Gordon VanWylen poses among several other grim-faced servers as they prepare to dish out food at the Holland Community Ox Roast held during and after the Hope-Concordia football game Saturday. The Ox Roast served as dinner for Hopeites and several thousand other Hollanders.

Student Stew Graham offers proposal for core change

Academic Affairs Board member Stew Graham is currently circulating for student support his proposal for the core curriculum. Graham believes the present curriculum is not "as effective, responsible or reasonable as is possible" and, in order to gain student signatures, he has posted his proposal at the entrance to all of the Phelps meal lines.

GRAHAM'S proposal has five basic elements:

1. That prior to graduation the student must have completed courses from at least 13 different departments.
2. At least 50 hours of classes must be completed by the student outside of the student's major, multi-major or combined major.
3. **AT LEAST** one major as set forth by the individual departments or a combined major as described in the Hope Catalogue for 1973-74.
4. At least the completion of 126 total class credit hours prior to graduation.
5. **THE COMPLETION** of these five required courses:
 - a. English 113 in the freshman year.
 - b. Philosophy 113 in the freshman year.
 - c. Religion 110, 120, 130 or 140.
 - d. A second religion course from the four listed or any other course offered by the religion department.
 - e. A senior seminar, three semester-hour course to be taken in the senior year. The choices are Interdisciplinary Studies 401, 402, 421, 423, Religion 331, 333, 351, 453 or Theatre 401.

Graham believes that such a required curriculum would "successfully meet the four objectives set forth for the curriculum of liberal arts education in the Hope Catalogue of 1973-74."

THE ABOVE mentioned goals are an ability to understand, evaluate and communicate ideas; a broadened awareness; an ability to engage in intensive study; and a sense of the interrelatedness of knowledge, experience and responsibility.

According to Graham, the proposal "allows a much greater student freedom of choice."

One of the proposal's strongest points, Graham said, is that it would allow the student to follow his own interests. "The student that is merely meeting requirements is likely to resort to lowly convergent memorization to receive a satisfying grade."

HE CONTINUED, "The superior interest which this proposal fosters will more likely result in true understanding, an ability to evaluate and communicate, and a sense of the interrelatedness of knowledge and experience."

Graham admitted that the foreign language department will probably be most strongly affected by the loss of students enrolled in their classes. But he said, "Their classes will contain dedicated and interested students, rather than the required, mercenary students. I consider this a gain for the foreign language department."

GRAHAM intends to leave his proposal posted — with signature sheets — for about three weeks before submitting it to the Academic Affairs Board.

Director Hildore concerned with 'conflict of interest'

continued from page 1

portunity for collusion," he declared.

HILDORE AGREED that a good legal assistance program needs to be instituted on the local level, but he said that such aid is available through several state agencies, including Michigan Legal Services. However, Lee countered this assertion. "It would be difficult for a poor person to be aware of such an agency—as a practical matter, legal aid is not obtainable without the establishment of a local agency," he said.

Kickert also emphasized the necessity for a free legal assistance program. He recalled when the Community Action House used to refer people to benevolent attorneys but there were simply not

enough to meet the demand for legal assistance. "The Bureau served a real need in the community," he said.

THE OTTAWA County Bar Association appointed a legal aid committee last July to study the problem. Kickert hopes they will suggest meaningful proposals to help alleviate the current lack of legal aid availability.

Another possibility, which Kickert views optimistically, is the establishment of a tri-county board, involving Muskegon, Oceana, and Ottawa County, with regional offices in each county and funding provided by the state.

The Thwackers are coming.....

The Thwackers are coming.

Cast list for opening production announced

The theater department announced Tuesday the cast of their first play of the season, *The Servant of Two Masters*, by Carl Goldoni. The play is a fast-paced Italian farce, full of comic bits that have been audience favorites for hundreds of years.

Senior Steve Evans acts the role of the zany servant, Truffaldino, who is kept busy trying to please two masters at the same time. His first master is Beatrice, a girl disguised as her deceased brother and played by freshman Katrin Landfield. Senior David Uekert plays Florindo, a merchant who becomes Truffaldino's second master.

An added aspect to this story concerns the clumsy lover Silvio, portrayed by sophomore Bill TeWinkle, and his distraught love Clarice, played by freshman Valerie Denis.

Junior Michael Menken is Clarice's father Pantalone, and senior James O'Connell is Silvio's father Dr. Lombardi. These are two of the most interesting and famous figures of Italian Commedia dell'Arte.

Another well-known Commedia character is the temperamental

maid Sameraldina, acted by senior Nancy Sigworth. The two waiters in the inn where most of the action takes place are played by Jack Hill and Don Smit, both freshmen.

The Servant of Two Masters will open in the DeWitt Cultural Center Main Theater Oct. 18 and play through Oct. 22. The second week of performances will be Oct. 24-27.

Volunteers needed in a program for mentally retarded

Student volunteers are being sought to work with mentally retarded adults in the Holland community. The volunteer program is a service of the Ottawa County Mental Health Agency and was arranged by Jane Dickie, assistant professor of psychology.

Volunteers have the option of becoming involved in a variety of recreational programs including arts and crafts, swimming and bowling.

Interested students can contact Lynn Brouwers, David Jensen or Cindy Hartman.

headrest

To be or not . . .

by Mark McLean and Dave Grills

Have you ever felt like a brussle sprout in the middle of a strawberry shortcake?? Sure you have!! All of us have experienced the feeling of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

TAKE FOR an example the New York City policeman who was sitting in our living room at 11 p.m. last Tuesday (Mid-column post script: this cop is a living non-fictional character, a real live N.Y.P.D. bull; and thats no bull.)

It wasn't the cultural difference between the cop and the hippies that made the him feel out of place. Nor was it the less hectic pace of the fantasyland we know as Holland that made this man fear and regret thoughts of returning to his job in the city.

WHAT THE FUZZ feared was returning to a job which had lost meaning for him. He has become a consciously conscious being. It's not that he was rejecting the values of the force that made him a consciously conscious cop.

It was, instead, his questioning of the importance which he placed on the job that revealed his conscious awareness. He now found it hard to enforce the laws of this society.

THE ONLY STEP remaining for our gumshoe friend is to break the umbilical cord which binds him to the city and to the force. It's this final move that is the hardest for him to make.

Policemen, like many public servants, have a kind of security blanket built into their jobs. It's the security of the commaderie of the force, the clothes and car which are provided, the fringe benefits, and even the power, which make that break especially difficult.

OUR FRIEND IS afraid. He is afraid to make that break, because the world beyond that patrol car is indefinite and less secure. We can't be sure, but we'll give odds that someday he will make the break. Once you've seen the light, how could you shut your eyes?

Turn your attention now to a fictitious setting at our imaginary liberal arts college. Ozzie Zunkle, hippie and true believer, is copping a nod outside the bookstore which never seems to be open. Up strolls Cal Vanderhoop; the dialogue begins:

CAL: HEY OZ . . . Ozzie Zunkle, hey man remember me?? Cal Vanderhoop, from fourth floor Durfee!! I lived with old FRANK KOLLE-
NOWSKI.

OZZIE: (inner thought) What's this seven-foot

dutchman with dimes in in his penny loafers bothering me for;

OZZIE: (ALoud) no response

CAL: Oz, hey, Oz yooooo hooooo, come in Mars!

OZZIE: brrrrrup say what man?

CAL: You all there man? Did all that dope get to you?

OZZIE: SURE I'M all here, can't you tell? If I'm dazed and confused I must be at Hope College. And don't forget that if it's raining it must be Monday. So, whats happening with you Hooper?

CAL: Oh, I'm still trying my best to become a bio teacher up at Blackcrack High.

OZZIE: WASN'T that place named after your uncle Orphilia?

CAL: Yeah, and you know what else, my uncle thinks he can get me a job a freshman cross country coach there!

OZZIE: Well, thats swell Van Hoop, just swell! See ya later.

CAL: Hold on man, hey what have you been doing and what are you going to do when you get out of here?

OZZIE: BIDDING time, pretending to be alive, pushing the clock from nine to five. Same old jive. Hell, I really haven't done much. I think a lot.

CAL: What do you think about?

OZZIE: Summer skiing in Chile, sailing the southern circuit, jumping Tuckerman's Ravine. Don't you think about that stuff?

CAL: NO, I'M concerned with life! Reality! Security! Tangential thoughts can only lead you astray. A straight arrow flies the furthest!

OZZIE: Really? I never thought of it in those terms before. You seem to know where you're going and how you'll get there.

CAL: YES, I do. My education at Hope has given me a strong tip for my arrow and with the straight feathers of my character I'll fly true to the mark.

OZZIE: Well it looks like you've found what you want to do.

CAL: Too bad you haven't, but dont give up, it will come.

OZZIE: I hope so.

CAL: WHAT ARE you going to do till you figure it out?

OZZIE: Go summer skiing in Chile, sail the summer circuit, and jump Tuckerman's Ravine among others.

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Legalize aid

Legal aid for persons who cannot afford an attorney's fee is a program essential to any county government, if the governing body truly seeks to meet the needs of its citizens. The spirit of the Constitution guarantees everyone the right to legal counsel, but more importantly, every American deserves equal and just treatment under the law because he is a human being.

Ottawa County experimented with a legal assistance program for almost a year and a half, from the spring of 1972 to the

anchor editorial

summer of 1973. The program, called the Bureau of Legal Aid, demonstrated its usefulness as it handled well over 300 cases during its first nine months. Not only did it serve the citizens of Ottawa County, but some Hope students received legal advice from the Bureau.

Unfortunately, the program became bogged down in a mire of petty personal interests. Attorney Noble Lee, who headed the legal aid bureau, found it impossible to ethically function in his position, as his funding agency, headed by Larry Hilldore, attempted to control him. He cited the need to preserve the confidentiality of the lawyer-client relationship.

Hilldore claimed, in an *anchor* interview, that a conflict of interest would exist if the legal assistance bureau had been allowed to be independent of the Department of Social Services, its funding agency.

Hilldore believed that if the Bureau of Legal Aid had been allowed to file complaints against the department, "an opportunity for collusion would exist." At first glance, Hilldore seems to have a point—it's hard to disagree with someone if he is attempting to avoid possibilities of corruption.

But when one examines the legal aspects of this problem, Hilldore's argument loses validity. For example, on the national level, Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox is financially supported by the U.S. Government, while he files complaints and brings in indictments against the government. After all, if the government is the people, there is no conflict of interest involved. The principle of a governmental entity providing the revenue for another agency, while the agency remains completely independent, is clearly established.

The Ottawa County commissioners do need to closely examine why the Bureau of Legal Aid failed to last more than a year and a half. If Hilldore's personality proved to be the major stumbling block, a careful look should be taken at his effectiveness as director of social services.

If other circumstances proved to be significant in bringing down the program, the county commissioners should be aware of them and attempt to insure that the same mistakes are not repeated, when the county again institutes a legal aid program.

We say "when the county again institutes a legal aid program" for a reason. For if the Ottawa County commissioners are to fulfill their responsibility in serving the people of this county, they can no longer permit some of its citizens to be financially unable to obtain legal advice, when free legal assistance programs are possible to establish.

In the American legal system, if a citizen is unable to get advice from a lawyer, he has no one to insure that his rights and privileges are being upheld. To assume that our system of local, state and federal governments treat all of us fairly is, of course, naive. If we cannot be sure that our rights will be defended in court by an attorney, the American system of due process and equal rights for all is no more than a scrap of paper.

Readers speak out

Police rebut editorial

In response to your editorial and cartoon in the Sept. 14 *anchor* regarding the presence of Holland Police at the recently held concert at the Civic Center, the editorial was blatantly unfair and serves no constructive purpose. Apparently in the writers haste to condemn, he failed to do any checking of facts or circumstances and simply jumped to some unwarranted conclusions.

dear editor

To help gain a perspective on the situation I would like to offer *anchor* readers the following points to consider.

1. Drinking of alcoholic beverages in a public building without a state license is against state laws and city ordinance. The City Council has legitimately ordered the strict enforcement of these laws.

2. Police officers should not be criticized for performing statutory duties they are paid to perform, namely enforcement of our laws and ordinances. Police officers do not make these laws, only enforce them. If you do not like the laws, work to change them.

3. Smoking regulations in the concert hall are a result of fire regulations and the fact that the floor is a gym floor where athletic contests, including Hope College basketball, is played. Cigarettes snuffed on the floor burn, and ruin the playing surface. Civic Center management has attempted in past concerts to provide ash trays, floor coverings, etc. to no avail of protecting the floor. Consequently smoking prohibitions would seem reasonable. This writer has personally inspected a number of events at the Civic Center where patrons younger and older have sat through much longer performances without violating such necessary regulations. Why should those persons attending this concert be afforded different treatment than other similar events?

4. The police officers present and the operating conditions observed and criticized were the result of an agreement reached between city, and college officials sponsoring the concert, and all officers present were paid for by concert sponsors. Incidentally, the sponsors and monitors present are commended by this department for the manner in which they carried out their responsibilities.

Such journalism only perpetuates and encourages further development of inaccurate, generalized stereotyping of students thinking officers are uneducated, crude instruments of traditional society, and police officers generalizing students as naive, head in the clouds ding-a-lings. Fortunately, neither stereotype is correct.

Charles L. Lindstrom
Chief of Police
Holland Police Department

anchor praised

Congratulations on your proposal for sending "Hope innocents" abroad! Surely every qualified Hopeite with a program in mind can benefit immensely from such an experience, not just linguistically but culturally.

French majors should study in Grenoble, German majors should experience the Vienna Summer School, ancient civilization majors should take advantage of one of the excellent programs in Greece, and so forth.

Not only can students thus take courses in their major field otherwise not available to them but they can also improve considerably their chances for job or graduate school after graduation from Hope.

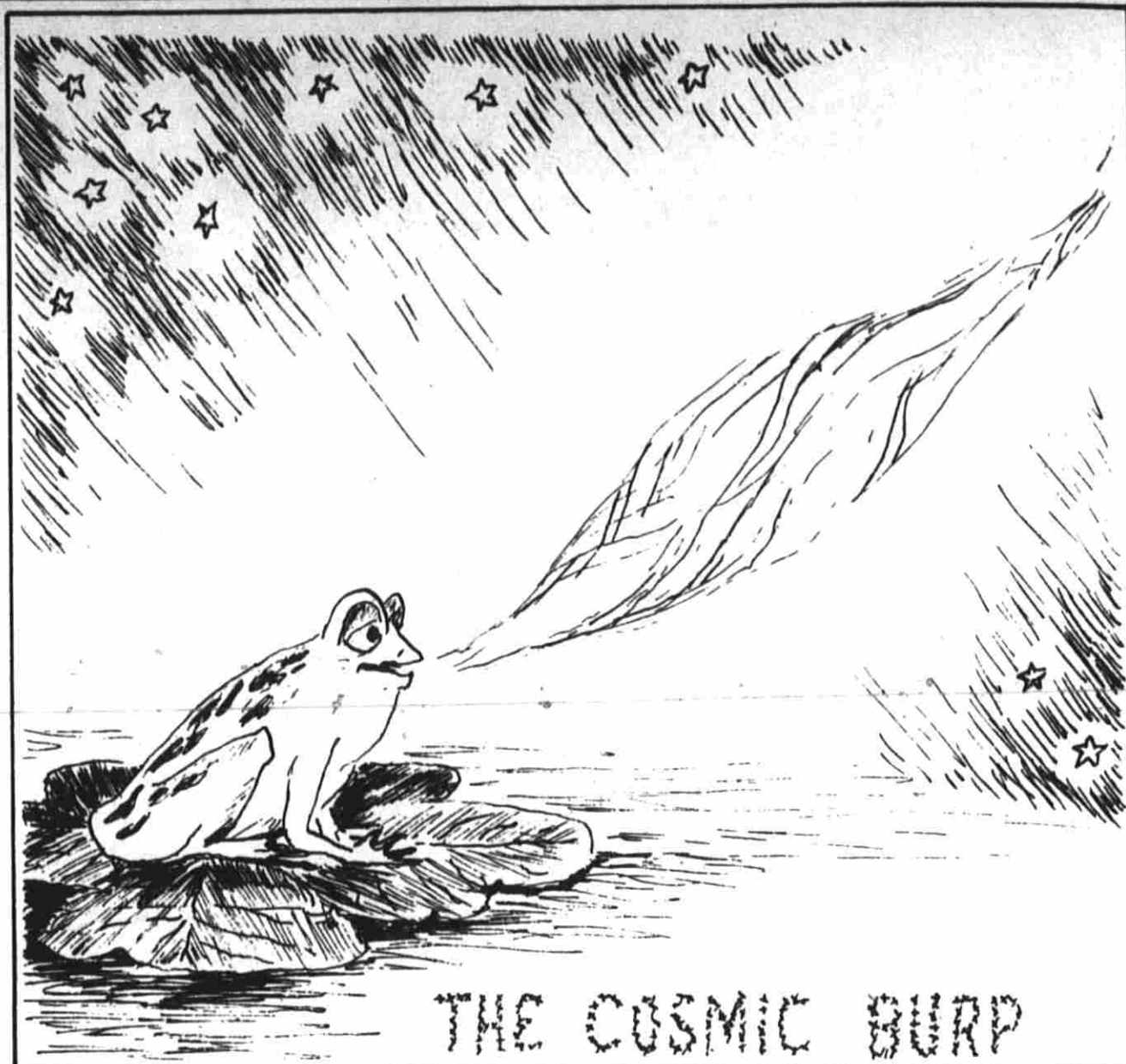
Perhaps in the field of history the advantages are even more obvious. Foreign language competency is essential to work in graduate school and research afterwards. The lack of travel in, or contact with, the country and the people of one's competency is today unthinkable and unexcusable.

This is hopefully implied by the department's recommendation, all but a requirement, already listed under history in the Hope catalogue:

Majors planning to study mainly the history of areas other than the United States are strongly urged to spend a summer, semester or year of study in the geographic area of their concentration.

Hope's many foreign study programs attract able students to Hope and help to train students with an enthusiasm for a culture other than their own. That Hope graduates were once innocents abroad can but add to their stature and to that of their college.

Wilson Strand



art buchwald

Little Dicky

by Art Buchwald

©1973, Los Angeles Times Syndicate



The first thing everyone had to do when they returned to school in Washington was write a composition, "What I Did On My Summer Vacation."

HERE ARE a few of the better ones.

Dickie Nixon wrote:

"I WENT to San Clemente and Camp David and Key Biscayne. And we even made a side trip to Washington, D.C. At San Clemente we have a swimming pool and beautiful shrubs and gardens and new carpeting in all the rooms. I traded my collection of baseball cards with my best friends Bebe Rebozo and Bobby Abplanalp. In exchange for the baseball cards they gave me a \$600,000 loan. Then they gave me back most of the cards.

"At night I listened to my tapes. I like the John Dean ones best. Everyone wants me to trade my tapes, but I'm not going to let anyone have them. I'm going to keep them forever and ever.

"I DIDN'T make many friends this summer. In fact I lost some. But that's because everyone was saying mean things about me. I made a list of enemies, and this fall I'm going to get Sammy Ervin if it's the last thing I do.

"I guess it was a rotten summer if you look back on it. But it's behind me and now I have football to look forward to. When I grow up I'm going to be President because you can call up any football coach and give him a play, and he has to use it whether he wants to or not.

Dickie Nixon"

TEDDY AGNEW wrote:

"I played golf this summer at Palm Springs with my best friend Frankie Sinatra. I also played tennis. Then I had to go back to Washington because some people said I had my hand in the cookie jar in Baltimore. This is a big lie and got me very mad.

"I NEVER took any cookies in Baltimore. Other people who took cookies said I took them, but nobody asked me if I took any. I received a letter from the principal saying that they were looking into the fact that I had stolen the cookies. What I think happened is that there are certain kids in school who don't want me to be elected class president. So they leaked the story about the cookie jar. I'm not going to take it lying down.

"All in all I had a lousy vacation.

Teddy Agnew"

LITTLE MARTHA Mitchell wrote:

"I couldn't leave my house this summer because I was a prisoner, so all I did was make telephone calls. I called my best friend Helen Thomas and I told her what a goddamn fool John was for protecting Dickie Nixon. John thinks if he doesn't rat on Dickie he won't go to reform school. But Dickie doesn't care about anybody but himself. When classes start I'm going to tell Sammy Ervin everything I know about Dickie.

"IF I'M A good girl John says I can go to camp next summer. Big deal.

Martha Mitchell"

Henry Kissinger wrote:

"I GOT A new job and I met a lot of new girls and I had a good time. I bugged some friends, but no one got mad at me because I explained I did it for their own good. I went to Hollywood and met a lot of movie stars. I also got a nice tan. I was going to go to China but I went to Paris instead. I like to travel a lot. My mother said if I got straight As this year she would give me a subscription to Playboy magazine. I'm going to study very hard.

Henry Kissinger"

HOPE COLLEGE
anchor
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



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anchor essay

Literary genius Tolkien dies at a timely moment

Editor's note: This week's anchor essay is written by Hope graduate David Boersma. He eulogizes J.R.R. Tolkien, who died early this month.

"Many die too late, and a few die too early. The doctrine still sounds strange: 'Die at the right time!'"

THUS SPOKE Nietzsche's Zarathustra in 1883, nine years before J.R.R. Tolkien was born. On Sept. 1, 1973, Tolkien died—at the right time.

Who was Tolkien and what makes his death timely? To some he was the author of the hobbit books, to others an Oxford professor of Old English philology and medieval literature, to still others one of the Inklings. Among his personal friends were C.S. Lewis, W.H. Auden, Charles Eliott, Charles Williams and C.S. Kirby. His first work to be published was *The Hobbit* (1937) and his last work, *The Silmarillion* is expected to be published soon. But it is not Tolkien who demands interpretation, it is his works (however difficult it is to separate the two).

WHILE TOLKIEN'S lesser-publicized works — most notably *Leaf By Niggle* and *The Homecoming Of Beorhtnoth Beorhtelm's Son* — are stylistically and aesthetically (in Tolkien's sense) finer works than the hobbit books, unquestionably, *The Lord of the Rings* (*TLoTR*), in vastness of scope and intricacy of design, is unsurpassed in faerie literature.

Tolkien was an artist. He created by intention. He showed no reflections, but potentialities. His greatest virtue lay at the very outset of his writing, with his theory of art.

ART, FOR Tolkien, was not a mirror, but a possibility. Art did not reflect the world of the artist, but created a possible world. Fantasy is the most freely creative (though internally consistent) form of art. It was no accident that Tolkien chose this medium.

But art was more than merely a creative act for Tolkien, it was also a statement of essences. For Tolkien art involved more than subject, it also involved style — his dealing with essences — that made *TLoTR* a work of great art.

THE GREATNESS of all art is here. The greatness that is found in Picasso's *Guernica* lies not in its portrayal of the destruction of a small village, but in its portrayal of human suffering. The greatness of Holst's *Planets* lies not in reflection of the heavens, but in the expression of the complexity of human emotion and knowledge.

The greatness of Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea* lies not in the story of a man's struggle against the sea, but in the story of failure and

Music department sponsors program of Mozart, Liszt

Next Thursday the music department will present a piano recital by Roy Hamlin Johnson. The recital will take place in the Diment Memorial Chapel at 8:15 p.m.

On Friday, Oct. 5, Dr. Johnson will conduct a piano workshop in Wichers Hall from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p.m. Admission is \$5.00 for both sessions or \$3.00 for one session.



man's search for values. The greatness of *TLoTR* lies not in the narrative of the "Great Quest" to destroy the "One Ring," but in the narrative of the good and evil elements in man and in man's attempt to deal with his will to power.

THE GENIUS of *TLoTR* secures itself in more than a bold statement of essences (though this is the onus of the work); it speaks in no unquestionable terms about its theme. Sauron is evil — completely, wholly, entirely evil. Gandalf seems almost tautologically good. The bad guys are bad and the good guys are good and never the twain shall meet. Or so it seems.

By this technique of presenting a black-and-white, either-or setting, Tolkien has made an essential statement, and equally as important, he has done so uncompromisingly. He has denied the doctrine of moral greyness. Tolkien has forced his characters (and his readers!) to take a definite stand on values and has forced them to face the conclusions of a consistent application of these values.

ARAGORN and Saruman, Sauron and Galadriel, even Frodo and Gollum are unable to negate the requisition of moral valuation and action. Only the hobbits of The Shire — the one repulsive race that occurs in *TLoTR* — can blindly ignore the world around them. Sadly enough (or perhaps by another intention of genius), Tolkien allows Sam Gamgee to carry this moral obliviousness throughout the work.

But beyond this presentation of moral essences, Tolkien has at the same time — indeed by use of his method of presenting moral essences — shown man to be a creature of existence as well as essence. Men do not attain the goodness of the elves, nor do they approach the nadir of the orcs. Rather, they embody both. Men are at the same time neither elves nor orcs and both elves and orcs.

TOLKIEN HAS masterfully presented this theme within the story itself by purposefully contrasting the brothers Faramir and Boromir. Tolkien has thus internally presented the essential and existential qualities of man by explicit contrast of characters, and externally done the same by implicit contrast of themes.

This was an accomplishment of literary genius within and without the story itself, and if for no other reason, *TLoTR* has here attained immortality.

BUT TOLKIEN has done far more than simply present a universal theme. He has constructed a truly faerie story. He has per-

formed an act of subcreation complete unto itself. Middle Earth exists. The only requisite for visiting is that the visitor observe and honor the local customs.

Dwarves are not funny little fellows who sing "Heigh ho!" They are people. Magic is acceptable and practiced and must be taken seriously. From the very outset of the book the reader is confronted with a serious work on the level not of Winnie the Pooh but of *The Brothers Karamazov*. *TLoTR* is not a children's story, it is not a dream, it is not just for fun.

IT IS A subcreation with its own ground-rules and it adheres to them consistently. The totality of coherence within the work is testimony to Tolkien's ability as a writer and story-teller, but the weaving of thematic intentions is a testimony to Tolkien as a thinker and an artist.

As thinker and artist, Tolkien has developed the theme essence and existence, and in doing so has cultivated two correlating doctrines and insights, man as an historical being and *amor fati*. Throughout *TLoTR* the reader is

confronted with the sense of saga wherein this is one microscopical vision. Gandalf tells Frodo:

"OTHER EVILS there are that may come, for Sauron is himself but a servant or emissary. Yet it is not our part to master all the tides of the world, but to do what is in us for the succour of these years wherein we are set."

He tells Aragorn that he must leave Middle Earth, as he was "the Enemy of Sauron," and with the destruction of the Ring, his task is finished. Now begins the Fourth Age, the Dominion of Man.

ALONG WITH this notion of man as an historical being, Tolkien deals heavily with the concept of fate. Gandalf insists that Frodo understand that he is meant to have the Ring and to bear it to Orodruin. Elrond states at the Council in Rivendell:

"You have come and are here met, in this very nick of time, by chance as it may seem. Yet it is not so. Believe rather that it is so ordered that we, who sit here, and none others, must now find counsel for the peril of the world."

IT IS THIS sense of fate — indeed this *amor fati* — that completes Tolkien's theme of man as a being of essence and yet one of existence, placed within an historical context and understandable only within that context. Hence, in this sense man is not free, but is fated and must learn to accept his fate. Man must learn *amor fati*. Tolkien has attempted to present the human condition and the very nature of man, and he has succeeded. Tolkien has wrestled with the gods and has walked away unscathed.

Finally, Tolkien has given us a "eucatastrophic" (joy-turning)

tale. Not only has Tolkien fought with the very meaning of human existence, but in the end he has said "yes" to life. He has clearly seen the sorrow, the "dyscatastrophe" of man's existence.

THE ELVES are forced to return to Valimar by succeeding in defeating Sauron. Gandalf, his task finished, cannot remain in Middle Earth. Even Frodo the Hobbit, as a Ring-bearer must depart. Sorrow and suffering is a condition, a necessary condition, of human existence. Yet Tolkien is able to sublimate this dyscatastrophe and through *amor fati* become a Yes-sayer.

This is Tolkien's genius. When Sam says, "Well, I'm back," Tolkien may well have given the world its second most profound gift. There are faults with the work, such as the will to power shown as an evil and the hobbits shown in a favorable light, but these are minor compared to what Tolkien has achieved. This then returns us to our original question. Who was Tolkien and what makes his death timely?

Tolkien is the literary master of the twentieth century and the timeliness of his death is yet to be witnessed. It will come with the publication of *The Silmarillion*. *The Silmarillion* takes place chronologically before *TLoTR* and does not deal with hobbits at all.

TOLKIEN'S DEATH was timely because it came before the publication of this last work, because he will not now have to face the agony of seeing his work abandoned by the cult of hobbit-lovers who fail to understand what Tolkien has said and done.

Tolkien will not be forced to see that he has been loved for the wrong reasons and that his work is possible today as fiction only because today's culture cannot equal it, nor hope to understand it. Tolkien has died at the right time.

p. boddy ponders

Bowled over

by Paul Boddy



Hope's football team can't go to the Rose Bowl or any other bowl game because of an MIAA rule which bans all league teams from post-season play. The MIAA should sponsor a championship game, played in Holland, between the first place teams in the MIAA and the Mid Ohio Conference. The name of the game could be the Tulip Bowl or the Macatoilet Bowl.

Funeral parlors operate Holland's ambulances. That involves a conflict of interests. I'd sooner see Padnos Scrap Metal run the city's tow-trucks.

The forty zombies on campus are just guys who are a little fatigued from pull practice.

Many Hopeites are feeding 1971 yearbooks to their garbage cans. Campus comments on the tardy yearbook: "I've seen bigger roadmaps," "What year did the hardback edition come out in?" "I'm glad I didn't get one."

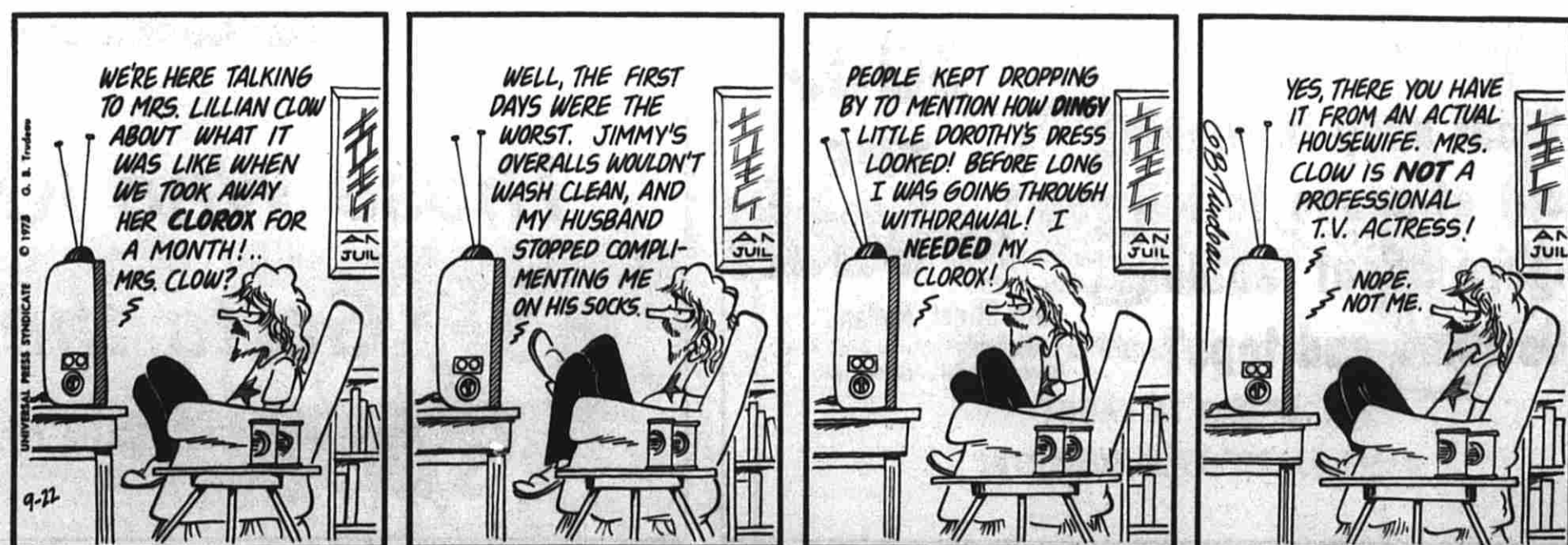
Unreliable sources report that on Aug. 10, the Holland Zoning Board found the Peale Science Building to be in violation of a local zoning ordinance. The three story building stood in an area zoned for one and two story structures only. The zoning board pressured Hope to dismantle the third floor. Hope administrators saved the third floor and complied with the zoning ordinance by burying the first floor.



How come historians constantly talk about the intelligentsia of the 1920's but never even mention the ignorensia?

Doonesbury

by
Garry Trudeau



Holland runaways increase, authorities avoid legal action

by Marcy Darin

Huck Finn's memory remains alive today in Holland in the form of 75 runaway cases reported to the Police Department last year. According to Juvenile Officer Russ Hopkins, the '73 figure has already climbed to 60 reported runaway cases as of August.

Holland has experienced a noticeable increase in the number of teen-age runaways within the past three years. Statistics compiled by Hopkins for '71-'72 show the average runaway to be 15 years old and female (74 percent were girls), a figure which incidentally mirrors a national trend.)

The police profile also revealed that nearly one-half of the total youth had run away before and the same percentage had remained away from home for only one day. Only two percent left home for a period over four days. Hopkins also indicated that over one-third of the 75 runaways had experienced at least "one prior police contact."

Although unable to explain the recent upward swing in the number of area runaways, Hopkins guessed that increasing family tensions were at least partially responsible for alienating the would-be runaway.

"The majority of the time the trouble stems from a faulty parent-child relationship," he stated. He added that over one-third of the runaways last year came from broken homes. He also cited alcoholism as a frequent and often underestimated cause of family disturbances.

Police policy dictates that legal action be avoided whenever possible in runaway cases. As Hopkins explained, "Running away from home is not a crime." In the majority of cases the runaway returns to his family without legal intervention.

Placement with relatives is another alternative. Often social agencies are alerted to the situation and refer the family to such services as Alcoholics Anonymous and Community Mental Health.

If the family situation does not permit the runaway to return home immediately, he can be sent to a temporary foster home, a program recently initiated by the Good Samaritan Centers in Holland. Hopkins explained this option offers the parent and child "a cooling-off period" but added that the parents' permission is necessary for this move. To date, one child has been placed in such a home.

A more permanent foster home for runaway boys now operates in Grand Haven. Hopkins said that a citizen's committee last year proposed to establish a similar home for girls in Holland, but tabled the idea due to "too much red tape."

If a runaway cannot be placed with his or her family, relatives or a foster home, he or she can be assigned to either the juvenile home in Grand Haven or another home for juveniles in Allegan County. Hopkins termed this an "extreme measure" which is usually avoided because of legal complications.

A new alternative to the juvenile institution and a unique program in Michigan is the Bridge, a temporary home for runaways in Grand Rapids. Staffed by two full-time houseparents, four counselors with graduate degrees and numerous volunteers, the Bridge offers free room and board for a maximum of 16 runaways at one time.

Founded in January '71 by three local churches, the Bridge boasts a 75 percent success record in returning the runaway to his family. During its first year of operation the Bridge housed over 300 runaways.

on the issue

Campaign financing

by Chad Busk



After the Watergate hearings and their amazing tales of hush money, checks laundered in Mexico, and black briefcases filled with hundred dollar bills, we do not need to be informed of the serious problems in the present system of campaign financing.

ALMOST EVERYONE agrees that reform is essential; yet, so many politicians and political scientists have put forth their own pet reform proposals that widespread public support for any one of them does not exist.

The result may well be that as the memory of Watergate fades, so will the evidence of the need to legislate a better means of campaign financing. If this happens, the deadly influence of money in politics, resulting in politicians who legislate in behalf of special, monied interests rather than the public interest, will be commonplace. There will be more of those cash-filled black briefcases than we'll ever know.

TO PREVENT this, a comprehensive package of reform proposals is required rather than the piecemeal, shotgun attempts to placate the public that have been prevalent in the past.

The package of legislation I advocate was discovered during a semester of study of campaign financing, during which this columnist had memorable experiences of a few Congressmen changing the subject when conversation turned to the role of money in their own campaigns and others facing up to the issue squarely. (From this, it was easy to conclude which Congressmen you would buy a used car from and those you would love to sell a lemon.)

TO BEGIN WITH, Congress should enact into law a comprehensive ceiling on campaign expenditures. The figure of \$.25 per eligible voter in campaigns for federal office is both adequate yet preventive of excessive campaign spending.

Secondly, a Federal Elections Commission (FEC) should be created. In part, it would function as a national campaign finance bank through which all the candidates' campaign money for federal elections would be channeled. Thus, the FEC would be able to monitor the source and amount of contributions and the amount spent by a candidate.

OBVIOUSLY, THIS would put the FEC in an excellent position to take quick court action against any candidate who spends more than is allowed under the ceiling. In addition, candidates' significant usage of secret sources of money would be easy to detect.

Thirdly, greater government subsidy of candidates is required. The current tax check-off system

by which citizens can allocate a dollar of their income tax to either candidate or a non-partisan fund in the 1976 presidential campaign is a good beginning.

HOWEVER, because few people are aware they can contribute to candidates in this manner, the tax check-off device needs to be publicized and broadened in scope to include the central committee of political parties and candidates for other federal office besides the presidency.

The big advantage of the tax check-off system is its ability to put the responsibility of campaign financing in the hands of people of all social classes, rich and poor alike. It can be the great equalizer in the financing of American politics, because all citizens will have at least a minimum means to support the candidates of their choice.

NOW THAT WE have examined these proposals and their benefits, they nevertheless remain useless until they are enacted into law. And perhaps the major obstacle to their enactment lies in shallow partisan considerations; the candidates and party with sufficient funds often argue against campaign finance reform, whereas those with more limited financial resources raise their voices for a change.

What candidates and parties overlook is that campaign finance reform is beneficial to everyone. Certainly, short-term financial stakes of one party in the status quo are far outweighed by the non-partisan public interest in providing a climate where campaign dollars are used as "facilitators" of political information rather than as weapons wielded by rival political interests.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING itself has taken on a new and not altogether healthy dimension. Candidates are marketed like laundry detergent in 60 second television spots that do little to encourage rational political discussion. Stories of political espionage seem to appear in the aftermath of every major campaign.

Campaign management is a multi-million dollar business involving candidate "image-making" and the latest in computer technology. And the simple fact is that money makes each of these activities possible. Like a child's toy, it winds a campaign up and as the money is spent the campaign winds down.

The role of money as the wind-up mechanism of political campaigns must cease. The remedies to this situation are clear. If legislated by Congress, their result will not only be limited to a better system of campaign financing; a stronger, more representative and vigorous political system will emerge as well.

What shop is the biggest pant shop in Holland?

What shop has a fine selection of fall plaids starting at \$10.00?

What shop has a fine selection of fall shirts and sweaters?

What shop has an experienced professional staff to help you?

What shop can give you great value for dollars?

What shop is running out of space to tell you more about fabulous bottoms and tops?

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DELBERT MICHEL

Studied in England

Sabbatical inspires art prof

by Kate Solms

"The whole year was an interesting challenge," stated Delbert Michel, associate professor of art, in summing up his 1972-73 teaching year. Michel spent last year in southern England as an exchange professor at the Portsmouth College of Art.

THE EXCHANGE came about through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and a similar bureau in Britain. Michel found cutting through the red tape of two bureaucracies a bit staggering. After making an application, he was given a teacher exchange grant.

The bureau in Britain matched him with Kevin O'Connor, a professor of similar qualifications and from a college much like Hope. Each of the involved professors and colleges then had to accept the appointment. The exchange finally materialized and by the fall of 1972 O'Connor was established at Hope and Michel was adjusting to a new educational system at Portsmouth.

MICHEL'S JOB was to exclusively tutor a group of ten students in a "foundations" course — a year-long study during which the students determined which aspect of art they were going to intensively pursue. The system was entirely unstructured. "As faculty, we were not to prejudice the students concerning the directions of their interests," Michel said.

Theoretically, this should have worked well, but at mid-year the students were floundering. "They had no technical information to help them develop their ideas," Michel added.

THE MAIN difference between American and British students is that the American students are more experimental; they're willing to try different media. The British students didn't have the experience of a technique to guide their ideas. Ultimately, we as faculty had to step in and made technical suggestions. We did an about-face at the middle of the year," Michel stated.

The educational aspect was only a part of Michel's total English experience. The entire lifestyle that Michel and his family encountered was another part.

MICHEL observed that "living here makes you feel as though the entire world revolves around the United States, while living in another culture makes you realize that days do go by without the people of the world wondering what's happening in the States." He enjoyed the people of England and welcomed the exchange of ideas and comparisons that continued throughout the year.

"The English have no concept of Middle America at all," Michel noted. He added that their entire picture of the U.S. was made up of "New York City street crimes, Hollywood movies and very little in between." Michel hopes that the people he talked with during his year abroad have a more realistic picture of American life.

AS AN ARTIST, Michel found one of the most striking differences in "the visual surroundings." He stated, "The natural landscape is beautiful. The natural landscape in America is also beautiful, but one thing you don't find in England is men exploiting the environment." He found it refreshing not to see billboards or neon lights for an entire year. Michel said, "It was beautiful to see the way men had situated themselves in the landscape."

The Michel family led a normal life in England, but with a few spectacular moments thrown in. According to Michel, the most memorable of these was meeting the Queen Mother at a tea at Lancaster House.

"WE RECEIVED two pages of instructions on how to conduct ourselves in the presence of the

Queen Mother," Michel recalled, laughing. Men were instructed to wear business suits and the women had to wear hats and gloves.

The teachers who attended, those on exchange programs like Michel's, were directed not to speak to the Queen Mother unless she spoke to them first. "She chose to engage me in conversation," Michel said, and they talked for a comparatively long time about the exchange and Michel's interest in England. "I found her to be very gracious and quite personable considering that she was greeting over 400 people," he concluded.

THE MICHELs visited London often but found the art galleries

there disappointing. Tradition-minded Britain is apparently interested in the older styles and is not giving her new artists a chance.

"There are very few places in England where you can go see the work of the vital, young artists," Michel said. He visited some of these artists' studios and found them rewarding, but regretted that this art was not where the public could see it.

HE FOUND the English artists very vivid and working on a smaller scale than American artists. Michel noted, "Everything in England is scaled down: refrigerators, houses, cars. Basically the English artist works on a smaller scale than we do; it's a natural reflection of the lack of space."

Michel said that the English artists and the basic atmosphere influenced his own work. "I noticed myself doing smaller works because of the feeling of less space around me. It's a psychological thing as much as a physical one."

MICHEL FOUND a great inspiration in the English countryside. "I was influenced more than anything else by the English landscape and the intimate, human quality of village life in rural Britain." He thought much of that English atmosphere is reflected in his year's work, which was presented in a show in London before he left.

Besides a great personal gain, it is to be hoped that the art department here will benefit from Michel's year abroad. He has brought back with him not only his paintings but a new educational philosophy, one that could allow the art students at Hope more time to explore different areas of art.

He said, "We are close to instituting a colloquium of all students in studio areas. We would all meet once a week to discuss various problems and our attitudes about art... I think this reflects the kind of thinking I was part of in the British system."

Enlistments up

New Army: 'Wants to join you'

by Robert Eckert

Uncle Sam is alive and well in Fort Benning, Ga., Ft. Dix, N.J., and Holland, Mich. With U.S. involvement in the war officially over, the Army is picking up popularity as an alternate means of gaining a job or an education, according to Sergeant First Class Berna Ward, U.S. Army recruiter.

FOR THE HIGH school graduate who has no college plans the Army could easily be the best thing for him. Ward stated that for three years after graduation from high school "a young man often has no specific interests... he's a loose end."

The Army offers him a chance to get out of a small community like Holland and gain a wider perspective on life. "For example, people often want to see some of the world before settling down. I can guarantee him 16 months in Europe."

THERE HAVE been stories of people who were guaranteed one assignment by the Army and given another. Ward, however, describes his guarantees as "iron-clad." "If I sign someone up for an assignment he doesn't get, he's not going to hesitate to tell his friends about it. I'd rather have him be able to come back and give a testimonial that the Army delivered on its promise."

The Army's recruiting operations are recovering from what Ward called the "stigma of the Viet Nam war," a time when people found the military so distasteful that they "didn't even like mailmen." Now, however, with no U.S. military involvement imminent, the Army has gained new appeal as an avenue for self-improvement.

WARD DESCRIBED the current trend. "Many people join the Army with the specific idea in

Both sides ready for lengthy pull

continued from page 1

'76 team experienced a large number of changes, but they already know what it is to lose. They are ready to win." Lee Curry, a frosh coach, said, "I'm confident that on Pull day our guys are going to give their very best possible performance."

BUT EVEN THIS brimming confidence hasn't gone to anyone's head as all members of both teams say they're preparing for a relatively long Pull. Niles said, "The sophs have a good team. It's going to be one of Hope's longer pulls, maybe two and a half to three hours." Doerr also predicted that it will be long, while Curry added the term "demanding."

During the week of the Pull, a coin toss will determine the side of the Black River each team will occupy.

mind that they can serve for three years and then finish school on the GI Bill." He continued, "You can attend college no matter where you might be stationed, whether on a base or off the base."

With the demand for manpower down, the Army has been able to be more selective about whom it accepts. Ward recounted, "During the last fiscal year, for a six month period I couldn't accept anyone who wasn't a high school graduate."

AS IT STANDS now, Ward said that any average high school graduate would have no problem passing the Army's entrance examinations. An individual who has not finished high school must score higher than a grad as a demonstration that he is not lacking the additional maturity the Army believes a complete high school education develops.

The main function of any army, though, is to fight, and the U.S. Army trains to fight anywhere in the world. To attract recruits, the Army offers several combat options.

FOR EXAMPLE, Ward described the four-year combat arms option, where one is trained to be part of an artillery, armored or infantry unit. Under the Army's area of choice policy, the enlistee could choose to be stationed in

Germany where, as a combat arms man, his job would be to "be ready."

Some men stationed in Germany are "ready" for anything. Consider this item from a weekly army press release. "A team of 45 Army men recently spent five days aboard rubber assault boats on the Rhine River in Germany. The group consisted of three officers and 42 enlisted men."

"THEY WERE SUPPORTED by a five-man shore party which transported rations and sleeping gear from campsite to campsite. The men had been given training courses in water safety and boat handling prior to the trip and each had demonstrated an ability to swim a half mile in strong current. The group referred to itself as the 'River Rat Patrol.'"

It's reassuring to note that the recruiting service's emphasis is on personal advancement and in that area the Army does offer a great deal.

With the Army's increasing success in enlistments, however, Ward expressed a desire to see more enlistees from the Holland area. When asked about the response from Hope students and the Spanish-speaking population of Holland, Ward replied that neither group is currently showing the interest he'd like to see, but that efforts are continuing.

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TODAY AT 4:00 PM
INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL FIELD



Sophomore Bob Miller prepares to kick one of his four successful conversions in Saturday's game against Concordia Teachers College. Hope ran over the Teachers and ended the game with a score of 28-7.

sports highlight

All the way



by Chris Liggett

Last Saturday, Hope's gridders demonstrated that they are not only able to move the ball, but they can score some points while doing so. Defeating Concordia 28-7 could be the first step towards securing an MIAA championship.

AFTER TWO games, I would have to narrow down the teams in contention to Hope and Alma. These two teams are currently dominating the statistics in the league. Hope's defense is rated second behind Alma, while the offensive unit shares the same spot. Ed Sanders leads the league in rushing and after last Saturday's performance, Hope's passing statistics should be a brighter spot in the future.

After seeing a few practices and last Saturday's game I feel optimistic about Hope's prospects. There were some doubts about whether the offensive line would be able to hold their own, but in my opinion these have been squelched.

ONLY TWO returning vets are on the line, center Bruce Martin and weak tackle Bob Kibbey. Martin proved his ability as a blocker last season and can only improve with age. Replacing two of the best guards in Hope's history, Peter Semeyn and Jeff Winne seemed to be the biggest problem for this year's team. However, Tim Mamroe is showing that he has quite a knack of his own for hitting people. John Smith and Len Fazio are capably filling the gap at weak guard.

Ed Sanders is finally getting a chance to show his talent for carrying the ball. After two consecutive games of over a hundred yards rushing, it looks as though Hope might have its third runner rated in the nation in as many years. A very flashy runner, Sanders is the first break-away threat that Hope has had in a long time.

CHUCK BROOKS is back after sitting out last season. An excellent blocker, Brooks also has been carrying the ball more successfully than in previous seasons. Bob Carlson performs well at quarterback, but sometimes his arm leaves a little to be desired. As a running quarterback no one on the team can beat him, but as a side-line coach I would like to see some more passing by Tim VanHeest and Max Glupker. At wingback, Gary Constant is the leading pass receiver and when he gets the chance to run, he is a definite threat to the opposing defense.

Two freshmen, Dave Teeter and Duff DeZwaan are starting at ends. Both have good hands and both, despite their inexperience, are making a valuable contribution to the offensive unit.

NOT ENOUGH can be said about this year's defense. When two very fine linebackers only tally three tackles in a game because the ball carrier can't make it past the line, somebody must be doing something right.

Dave Yeiter is exceptional at middle guard. Excellent against the run, his powerful pass rush is taking a lot of pressure off the defensive secondary. Craig VanTuinen and Ron Posthuma are the two tackles. So far, opposing teams have found these two hard to run through. Then they try a sweep to the outside, only to find Jeff Stewart and Bob Lees waiting for them. Last week Yeiter, Van Tuinen and Lees had great games, and excluding the possibility of an injury, I see no reason for their quality of play to diminish.

MARK BOLTHOUSE and Gerrit Crandall are two agile linebackers. So far, they have not had much to do as the line is making most of the tackles. But when the time comes, such as the game against Alma, both players will make themselves known to their opponents.

Bob Lamer was moved to offense last year after Greg Voss sustained a knee injury, but this year he is back on defense. A hard hitter, and tough to beat on pass coverage, Lamer anchors the defensive secondary. Jim Bosscher is another standout in the secondary. Experience seems to put him on the ball whenever it is thrown in his area. Jim Ritcheske has been known to get burned, but he was still one of the leading pass interceptors on last year's team.

IF HOPE IS going to go all the way this year, defense is going to take them there. The offense has the ability to move the ball well, and score, but the defense will be giving them these opportunities by forcing turnovers and halting offensive drives.

There were two additional bright spots in last week's game. For the first time in years Hope was able to convert the extra point after every TD. Bob Miller is kicking the ball, and kicking it well. He has a strong foot and good accuracy, and should be able to boot a few field goals during the season.

SECOND, A patented Hope College play was left out of the game plan. This is the infamous third and goal fumble. After the first contest I thought that it was once again a regular part of Smith's strategy, but it seemed that in scouting us, Concordia liked the play so much that they incorporated it into their own game plan. After fumbling four times two weeks ago at Manchester, last week the Big D forced four fumbles out of Concordia and recovered them all.

All in all it is going to be a good season. The team has potential and more depth than it has had in years. There is no reason why they should be stopped in their quest for their first championship in ten years.

Next week the Flying Dutchmen travel to Denison, Ohio. Prediction for the game... Hope 14-Denison 6. (Yeiter will block the extra point!)

Dutch take title in seventh running of Hope Invitational

Last Wednesday afternoon, Hope's harriers defeated a strong field of runners to win the seventh running of the Hope Invitational.

Hope's thin winning margin of three points forced Ferris State College into second place followed by Aquinas, Kalamazoo, Alma, Calvin and Saginaw Valley.

Glenn Powers was the first Hope runner to cross the finish line after running the five-mile course in 25:16. His time was good enough to take third place.

The remaining members of

Hope's top five finishers were Phil Ceeley, fifth, Marty Stark, 11, Kim Spalsbury, 14, and Stuart Scholl, 21. Stark and Spalsbury clinched the win for the team by their sprint at the end of the race which caught a number of other competitors by surprise, enabling them to surpass several.

Next Wednesday Hope has its first conference meet against Alma College. The meet will be run at Hope's home course at Winding Creek Country Club and will start at 4 p.m.

Soccer team defeats Purdue Calumet 4-1

Hope's booters finally demonstrated the caliber of play that they are capable of performing in defeating Purdue Calumet 4-1.

After losing their first two to Spring Arbor and Oakland, in games that were riddled with errors, Hope finally got it all together and swamped Purdue Calumet.

In the previous games, Hope had been a second half team. Controlling the ball, and keeping play in their opponents half of the field, they did everything but score. But last Wednesday was a different story.

Going into the locker room at the half tied one to one, the Flying Dutchmen came out ready to play. With only fifteen minutes gone in the second half, the Dutch found themselves at a 4-1 advantage.

Mark VanVoorst, the MIAA's leading scorer last year, was true to old form as he booted three goals past Purdue's goalie. These were the first goals of the season for VanVoorst. John Clough kept his string of goals by kicking the last of Hope's four. This was the third goal of the season for Clough.

Hope's next home soccer match will be against Western Michigan University on Oct. 3, at 3:30 p.m.

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